

**"MAN ON HORSEBACK  
IN THE WHITE HOUSE."**

Henry Watterson, Addressing Virginia Democrats, Protests Against President's Course.

**"MILITARISM IS IMPENDING."**

Refers to Humiliation of Miles and Bill to "Make President Military Despot"—Urges Democratic Unity on the Issue.

Washington, March 24.—About one hundred and fifty guests were present to-night at the biennial banquet of the Virginia Democratic Association, held in the banquet-room of the Metropolitan Hotel. They included Democrats of national prominence and most of the political leaders and Democratic members of Congress from the Old Dominion.

Colonel Robert N. Harper, president of the association, acted as toastmaster. Those who spoke included T. W. Bullock, second vice president of the association; Colonel Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Senator Carmack of Tennessee, Lewis Nixon, the leader of Tammany Hall; Representative W. W. Kitchens of North Carolina, Representative De Armand of Missouri, and members of Congress from Virginia.

**Criticizes the President.**  
Colonel Watterson urged on Democrats a general union of forces in opposition to imperialism in all forms. In the course of his speech he said:

"Once again in the White House we have the man on horseback. Affecting the simplicity of the cowboy, he conceals beneath the self-confidence and queer manners of the broncho-buster, the sentiments and ambitions, if not the talents, of a Diaz.

"To him the little thing like treating an Admiral of the navy, wearing the laurel leaves of imperishable renown, as though he were a baby in arms, now to be dandied and now to be spanked, is merely an unadvised affair begun and ended during off moments between breakfast and luncheon.

"To him the reprimanding of the Lieutenant General of the army, grown gray in the fighting of the battles of his country, becomes an amusing horseplay meant to relax his muscles and illustrate his high mightiness; whilst warning lesser officers of the army to obey orders and say nothing.

"While these things go forward, partaking somewhat of the character of feasts to divert and blind and to hoodwink the public opinion, a bill of army reorganization is prepared and urged upon Congress, which if it becomes a law, will make the power of the President absolute, and which it is not too much to say ought to be entitled 'An act to make the President of the United States a military dictator.'

**Urges Democrats to Stand Together.**  
"I am something of a jingo myself. I believe in the expanding greatness and glory of my country. I never see the flag floating above the domes on yonder Capitol that my heart does not throb with the proud glad thought that my eyes behold the flag of the Republic, the flag of the Union, the flag of the American citizen. God bless the flag, and God bless the boys that fight beneath it. I would carry it inviolate. I would keep them spotless.

"And, with this in view, I want to know what is going on in a way that would make the multitudinous, the mysterious, waves of the Pacific Sea. I want other witnesses than self-seeking politicians and self-exploiting soldiers to come here and tell me. I refuse to hold my tongue. I refuse to rest content. And, if I am told by a whipper-snapper in a blue uniform, unless I do, I am a traitor to my country, my reply to him shall be a slap in the face.

"Friends, brothers, Democrats, let us have done with dissension. Let us turn our backs on the past, our eyes to the future, calling the old fight off and the old scores square.

"There will be but one test of a Democrat in 1904—the line—two line—saying to arbitrary power and absolutism, 'Thou shalt go no further; we, too, are in the expansion business; but our expansion is for the religion of the Constitution, no less than for the religion of Christ and him crucified; our expansion is for peace, not war; the honor, not the degradation of the flag; and just as surely as Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans—to resist despotism—shall we make a new Fourth of July and celebrate another 8th of January, in resisting this unrighteous scheme to abolish the Constitution and Mexicanize the Government."

**KILLED BY A PREACHER.**

Quarrel Over Church Doctrine Led to a Homicide.

Armore, I. T., March 24.—At Cumberland, I. T., last night, the Reverend E. L. Lamar, a Holiness preacher, shot and killed Calvin Van Winkle, aged 34 years, a well-to-do citizen of Cumberland. In his last night before the services began Lamar made the statement that no other Christian belief than that of the Holiness sect was of any value, and that those persons who clung to other Christian beliefs were sure of hell.

William Van Winkle, father of the young man slain, is a strong Baptist. He became offended at the statement made by the preacher and invited him outside. The Reverend Lamar followed the elder Van Winkle outside. Calvin Van Winkle heard the men quarrelling, came to his father's rescue and was shot and killed. Several shots were exchanged between the elder Van Winkle and the Reverend Lamar without damage. Lamar is under arrest.

**DOCTOR N. M. BUTLER LECTURES**

Tells of Ideals Which Constitute "Final Aim of Education."

Culture, efficiency and power are the three ideals which constitute the "Final Aim of Education," according to Doctor Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia College, New York, who lectured in the High School Auditorium upon that subject last night, under the auspices of the Pedagogical Society.

**GRANDLY INVITED.**  
Washington, March 24.—General Greely has invited bids for supplying a system of wireless telegraph between Nome City and St. Michael, Alaska, 140 miles distance, across Norton Sound. Bidders must prove the capacity of their apparatus by a sixty-mile test along the Atlantic Coast.

**AIRSHIP READY TO  
COME TO ST. LOUIS**

Mechanical Parts of "Santos-Dumont No. 7" to Be Shipped From Havre Saturday.

**BALLOON PART IS TO FOLLOW.**

Inventor Arrives in London and Talks With Enthusiasm of His Plans for Capturing Several Prizes.

**SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.**  
Paris, March 24.—(Copyright, 1902.)—The mechanical parts of the "Santos-Dumont No. 7" will be shipped at Havre on Saturday, and the balloon part later, when the date of the aerial contests at St. Louis is officially announced.

The balloon differs in construction from all the previous models, as it is divided by vertical partitions into three compartments. The partitions are of unvarnished silk, so that the hydrogen can pass from one compartment to the other, thus equalizing the pressure throughout.

**SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.**  
London, March 24.—(Copyright, 1902.)—M. Santos-Dumont arrived in London to-day and had his first experience with the British custom-house. He brought with him the gas bag of his airship, the Santos-Dumont No. 6, but the machinery and framework, which arrived several days ago, are still in the hands of the customs people. He had no trouble in satisfying the authorities that his airship did not come under the classification of dutiable articles.

M. Santos-Dumont was bubbling over with enthusiasm as to his plans.

"I shall have the Santos-Dumont No. 6," he said "put together and on exhibition at the Crystal Palace very shortly.

"I expect to remain in London until April 1, and then intend to sail for New York, where I am to confer with several gentlemen interested in the St. Louis exhibition about the proposed contest in aerial navigation, which is to be held there.

"It is quite likely I shall go to St. Louis to look over the ground with the idea of selecting a suitable spot for the airships to be housed, from which to start in the contests to be made. I shall take with me the motor machinery and the necessary parts of the framework of my new airship, the Santos-Dumont No. 7. These I shall turn over to mechanics in New York, who, following my instructions, will put the machine together.

"While in America I expect to meet gentlemen interested in aerial navigation, and if arrangements can be made, may return there in August, to begin a series of experiments with 'No. 7.' If, however, I am not able to make arrangements for August I shall not return to America until the St. Louis World's Fair opens, when I shall go there to prepare for the competition.

"My trip to the other side will be a short one, as I don't expect to be away more than five weeks from London. I will return here about the middle of May to begin preparations for making the trials which have been arranged for under the auspices of the Aero Club.

**ALASKA TO HAVE A PLACE.**

Chairman Tawney Will Make Request for Appropriation.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
Washington, March 24.—Chairman Tawney has not forwarded to the House Appropriations Committee his formal request for an appropriation for the World's Fair Government exhibit. This will not be done for some days.

Mr. Tawney had prepared his letter, but it was withheld on account of an important letter received from the Secretary of the Interior to-day, urging an appropriation of \$40,000 for an Alaska exhibit. This item has not been heretofore considered and the receipt of Secretary Hitchcock's letter will necessitate a special meeting of the Exposition Committee to reconsider Chairman Tawney's recommendations and the adding of this \$40,000 item to the exhibit. The adding of this \$40,000 item by Mr. Tawney will practically insure its adoption by the appropriations committee.

**COLORADO TO SPEND \$40,000.**

Governor Orman Signs the World's Fair Measure.

Denver, Col., March 24.—Governor Orman signed the St. Louis World's Fair bill to-day and now it is a law.

The measure appropriates \$50,000 for the use of the Colorado Commission in arranging a display of the State's resources at the Exposition.

**NEELEY IS SENT TO PRISON.**

To Serve Ten Years With Reeves and Rathbone.

Havana, March 24.—The trials of the cases arising from the embezzlement of Cuban postal funds have resulted in the following sentences:

C. F. W. Neeley, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,700.

W. H. Reeves, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,800.

Estes G. Rathbone, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,800.

**HUGO MUENCH CONFIRMED.**

Misourian to Be Consul at Zittau, Saxony.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
Washington, March 24.—The Senate to-day received from the President the appointment of Hugo Muench to be United States Consul at Zittau, Saxony, and promptly confirmed it.

**ST. LOUISANS STAND  
TO WIN BIG PROFITS**

John W. Kauffman, Corwin H. Spencer, T. E. Price and Wm. T. Haarstick Heavy "Shorts."

**ON RIGHT SIDE OF DECLINE.**

Chicago Operators Have Been "Squeezed"—Local Speculators Hold 10,000,000 Bushels of Wheat and Corn.

**ESTIMATED WHEAT HOLDINGS.**  
**OF ST. LOUIS OPERATORS.**  
John W. Kauffman..... 3,000,000 bu.  
Corwin H. Spencer..... 1,000,000 bu.  
T. E. Price..... 1,000,000 bu.  
William T. Haarstick..... 1,000,000 bu.  
Varied interests..... 3,000,000 bu.  
Total..... 10,000,000 bu.

St. Louis speculators are "short" on the Chicago grain market with 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn. Indications here last night were that many big Chicago operators had been "squeezed" in the tumble of prices. Corwin H. Spencer, John W. Kauffman, T. E. Price, William T. Haarstick and several other local operators stand to make large profits by the present decline.

A battle royal was waged yesterday in the pits of the Chicago Board of Trade. Wheat and corn by the millions of bushels were the playthings of the great interests that carried on the struggle. The atmosphere was decidedly bullish, but it was a selling day. The Haastick interests were reported to be heavy winners, to the extent of \$150,000.

M. Santos-Dumont was bubbling over with enthusiasm as to his plans.

John W. Kauffman is said by some of the best posted of the local operators to be the heaviest manipulator, and his profits at this stage of the game are said to aggregate nearly half a million. Most of the St. Louis operators, however, are reported to be holding their interests in expectancy that the market will go still lower. If this prediction is borne out fortunes will accrue to more than one St. Louis operator who has been successful heretofore.

Corwin H. Spencer, who made a big winning on corn last fall, is accredited with holding 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, which would make him a big winner at the present quotations.

He was reported to be buying wheat on the Chicago market yesterday. Mr. Spencer has been in the city for the last three days, watching the conditions.

Observers of the decline here call attention to T. E. Price, whose holdings are believed to be the heaviest of his class. The prediction is abroad that he will clean up as much as Kauffman. No estimates of the amount of wheat held by him are made, but it is generally reported that he has accumulated as much as 2,000,000 bushels of grain.

The winners are not entirely content to St. Louisans. Instances of a number of operators who are known to be "long" on the market are cited. The feeling among this class is "little short of panicky."

Yet those who are on the right side of the market say that the worst results of the drop will be felt among the Chicago operators.

Reports received in the city by private adroit also speak of heavy selling done yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade by the Armour and Peavy interests.

Mayor Patten, III., John Cudahy and Charles Reed Smith are said to have made from \$100,000 to \$200,000 each by the drop, but these figures are small when compared to the reported holdings of the large St. Louis operators.

**STEPFATHER HAD THE CHILD.**

Mother Found Bessie Herndon, Who Had Been Missing.

Little Bessie Herndon, who was reported missing to the police by Doctor Mary Sargent of No. 1312 Washington avenue, by whom she was employed, was found by her mother, Mrs. Cora Bullock, at No. 1208 North Sixteenth street, yesterday.

The child, who is 9 years old, left Mrs. Sargent's home Sunday afternoon to visit her mother at No. 1213 Franklin avenue. She says that her stepfather, who is a carpenter, from whom her mother is separated, met her on the street and took her to the North Sixteenth street house.

Mrs. Bullock went to the house, brushed past her husband and, taking the child, returned home with her.

**LEADING TOPICS**

—IN—

**TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.**

**Missouri—Cloudy Tuesday in west; Wednesday showers and rain; Thursday showers; colder in west and south.**

**Illinois—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday showers; colder in west and south.**

**Page.**

1. Meyersburg Faces Jury.
2. Boers' Latest Action Puzzles British Leaders.
3. Airship Ready to Come to St. Louis.
4. Parishioners Accept Archbishop's Offer. Resignation Talk Not New in Record.
5. Doctor T. De Witt Talked Dangerously.
6. Mayor of Tokyo Horsewhipped.
7. Clemency in Two Cases.
8. Death Lurked Among the Branches. Miners' Strike May Spread.
9. Spring Season at Union Market.
10. France Raises Cash for Visit to Carr. Patrick's Lawyer Demands Acquittal.
11. Campbell-Morgan Revival Meetings. Southern Pacific's Display.
12. General Sporting News.
13. Arkansas Derby Not True-Run Race.
14. East Side Happenings.
15. Railway News From All Points.
16. Goebel Election Law Struck in House. News of the City Chances.
17. Editorial.
18. London Times on the World's Fair.
19. Social Happenings.
20. Republic "Want" Advertisements.
21. Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
22. Real Estate Transfers.
23. Uncalled-For Answers.
24. Rooms for Rent and Real Estate Advertisements.
25. Effort to Bolster Market Falls.
26. Local Stock Market.
27. River Brevelles.
28. Market Oversold for Wheat and Corn.
29. Fight to Control Grain Pits.
30. Subscription for Drought Sufferers.
31. Russell H. Witham.
32. Congressmen Meet the Faithful.
33. Removal of Priest Disturbs Parish.

**BOERS' LATEST  
ACTION PUZZLES  
BRITISH LEADERS**

Schalk-Burger May Simply Wish to Confer With Orange Free State President.

**PEACE PROPOSALS UNCERTAIN.**

Kitchener to Prosecute the War More Vigorously While Awaiting the Outcome.

**BURGHERS IN EUROPE HOPEFUL**

They Believe That Those in the Field Will Continue to Insist on Terms First Suggested by General Botha.

**SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.**  
London, March 24.—(Copyright, 1902.)—It is understood here that, although the visit of the Transvaal representatives to Lord Kitchener was connected with peace overtures, negotiations are by no means far advanced, the principal reason for the coming in of Mr. Schalk-Burger's party being to confer with the Orange Free State's Government, notably Mr. Steyn and General De Wet.

It may be taken as authoritative, however, that there is no question of an armistice yet, and that the military operations which are shortly to be undertaken against General Delarey will be vigorously and uninterruptedly pushed forward. Indeed, in military circles there is a tendency to show suspicion of the Boer move.

There is also reason to believe that the Boer executive did not submit any specific proposals to Lord Kitchener, but merely gave an assurance of their pacific sentiments.

Beyond doubt the precise object of the mission is the meeting of the two executives of the former Transvaal and Orange Free State Governments. In order to discuss whether a definite approach should be made to the British Government with proposals of peace.

**BOERS INSIST ON TERMS PROPOSED BY BOTH.**  
Should terms be agreed on jointly they will be based upon those put forward by General Botha at Middelburg. On the other hand, should Mr. Steyn and General De Wet prove irreconcilable, nothing whatever will be done to shorten the continuation of hostilities.

The result of the conference is not likely to be known for a few days.

The military authorities here entertain the view that the Boer executives are fully conversant with the recent successes of General Buller.

The opinion in the lobby of the House of Commons apparently took its cue from the Stock Exchange. It was optimistic.

The distinct note of hopefulness lately pervading the Government military authorities is not based on the peace movement, but on what they consider the actual progress of operations.

**SCHALK-BURGER'S MOVE SURPRISES BOERS IN EUROPE.**  
A dispatch received from The Hague says Mr. Schalk-Burger's arrival at Pretoria was a complete surprise to the Boer circles there.

It was surmised that the step taken was connected with the instructions sent to Lord Kitchener to communicate the text of the Anglo-Dutch notes to the Boer leaders.

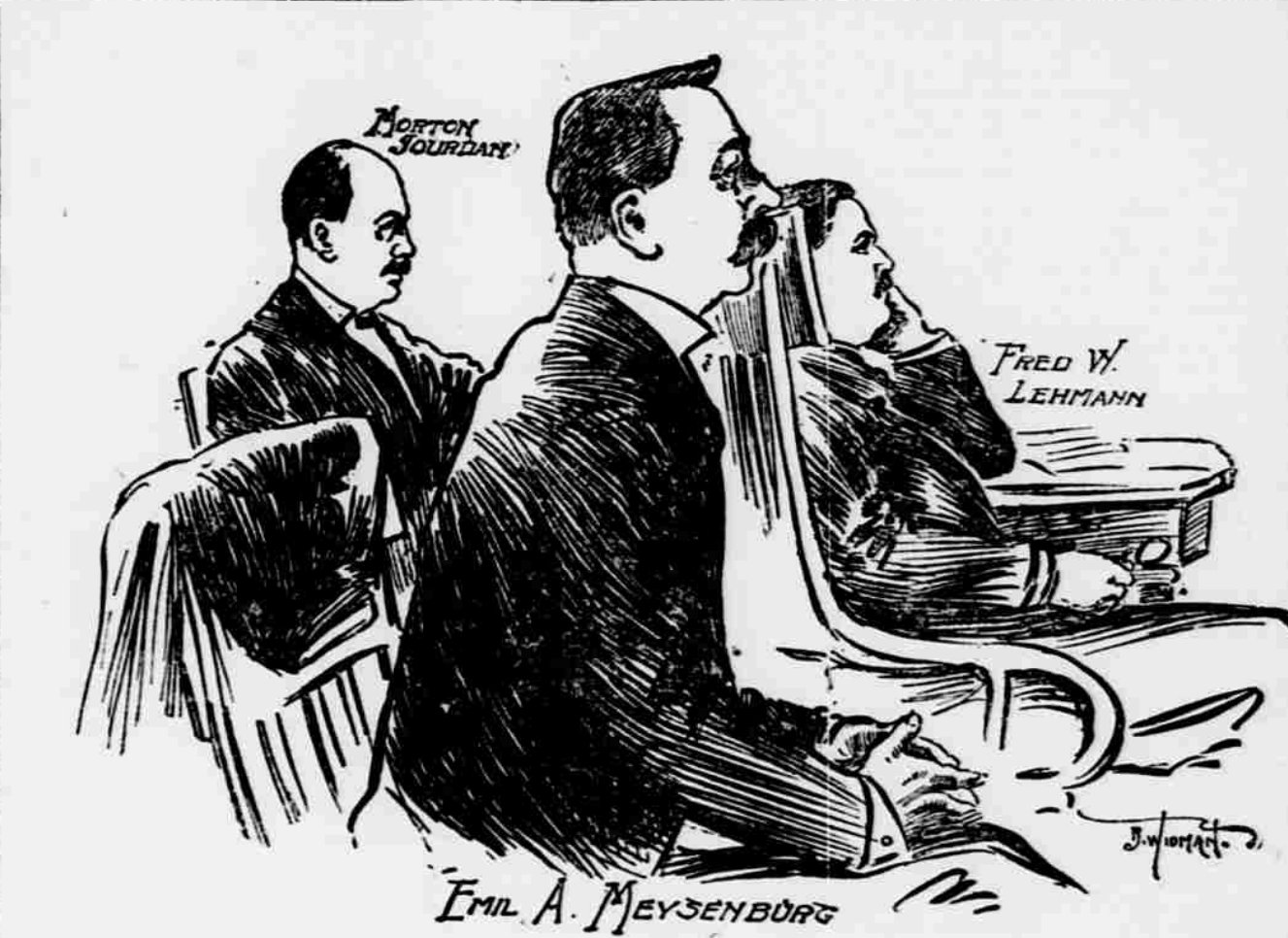
In conclusion, it is said that the final decision as to whether serious peace overtures should be made rests entirely in the hands of the burghers, who will have to decide upon it at a public meeting.

Mr. Kruger has not yet received any telegraphic advices from South Africa, nor has the Transvaal Legation. But they undoubtedly will receive advices in the near future, and it is expected that the Boers will be sending a workable basis for peace terms. On the other hand a message from Amsterdam states that it is believed in Boer circles there that the move of Acting President Schalk-Burger is the result of a communication from the Boer representatives in Europe. A former member of the Transvaal Government said to-night:

**SIX EMISSARIES SENT TO AFRICA.**  
"After the exchange of the Dutch-English notes, a conference was called for February. This conference was attended by Mr. Kruger, Doctor Leyds and the delegates, and it was decided to send six emissaries to South Africa by different routes, with despatches from Mr. Steyn and Mr. Schalk-Burger, giving them a detailed account of the situation. One of these agents ought to have arrived about this time. Documents lately received from Mr. Schalk-Burger indicated that peace terms had been recently discussed by the leaders in South Africa, but the leaders declared they could not accept anything less than the terms demanded at Middelburg by General Botha, February 28, 1901, and especially the point of complete amnesty for Cape rebels, because the greater part of the commandos actually in arms are composed of Cape insurgents."

In a dispatch from Pretoria, made public to-night, Lord Kitchener gives his usual weekly total of captures, etc., but does not mention the Schalk-Burger incident.

**Coal Oil Inspector Appointed.**  
Jefferson City, Mo., March 24.—Governor Dockery to-day appointed J. W. Wilson Coal Oil Inspector for Osceola for two years from date.



DEFENDANT AND HIS COUNSEL IN THE BRIBERY CASE ON TRIAL IN JUDGE DOUGLAS'S COURT.

**ST. LOUISAN WAS LOST  
IN A MISSOURI CAVE**

Companions Rescued A. S. Keevil, Who Was Searching for an Underground River.

**VOICES LED HIM SAFELY OUT.**  
Near Brickey's Mill on the Lower Mississippi River a Mysterious Passageway Was Discovered.

Horace J. Kephart, librarian of the Mercantile Library, and A. S. Keevil of the A. S. Keevil Paper Box Company, while exploring a cave near Brickey's Mill, forty-five miles below St. Louis on the Mississippi River, Sunday, had an exciting adventure.

Mr. Keevil became lost in the numberless passageways and for several minutes vainly tried to find his way out. The voice of his companion finally attracted him in the right direction.

About a year ago, while on a hunting trip near Brickey's Mill, Mr. Kephart discovered a cave and determined to revisit it and fathom its mystery. By means of a chisel he formed an opening large enough to gain entrance and a stream of cold air shot up which blew him hat off.

Far below could be heard the sounds of a rushing river, but so far down was it that several seconds elapsed before the sound of a pebble dropped into the water could be heard to splash.

Accompanied by Mr. Keevil and an engineer who was doing some surveying in that locality, Mr. Kephart explored the cave Sunday as far as 100 feet of rope would permit. The rope was fastened tightly to a boulder at the entrance to the cave and the three went down.

Mr. Kephart stopped on a landing about twenty feet from the entrance, while Mr. Keevil went down further. There was only one lantern, and this was attached to the rope.

About seventy-five feet from the mouth of the cave Mr. Keevil stopped on a landing and with a candle started to explore his surroundings.

Winding passages opened in every direction, and the roar of the underground river could be distinctly heard. There were well-lit caverns, and Mr. Keevil was accidentally dropped his candle, and in the darkness lost his direction. He was too far from the main entrance to see the light of the lantern which swung near the entrance of the room. He called loudly to his friends above, and heard a voice. Walking toward it, he saw the light of the lantern, and, climbing up the rope, rejoined his friends.

Mr. Kephart says that it is evident that no one has ever lived in the cave or visited it before. He found no traces of any prehistoric race. In most of the caves in that locality there are evidences that at some time people had inhabited them, but in this cave such was not the case. In a few days, despite the exciting adventure of Sunday, Mr. Kephart expects to make a more thorough investigation. He will take with him several hundred feet of rope and will go as far as is possible toward the underground river.

**ACTOR FAVERSHAM'S WIFE  
WINS HER SUIT FOR DIVORCE.**

Decree Awards Her \$3,200 a Year Alimony—Co-respondent's Name Not Published.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
New York, March 24.—William Faversham, idol of the matinee girl, is free from marital bonds, as Justice Truxton this evening signed the decree recommended by a divorce investigation. He will take with him the divorce brought by the actor's wife.

Mrs. Faversham is to have \$3,200 a year alimony. It was said this morning that Faversham did not even put in a defense. Few of the facts in the case were learned, however, and the name of the co-respondent was not given out.

**HENDERSON HAS OPPOSITION.**

Element in the Iowa Republican Party Has Brought Out Rival.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
Des Moines, Ia., March 24.—For the first time since the present congressional district was created, in 1882, Speaker Henderson will have opposition for renomination.

State Senator O. H. Courtright of Waterloo came out to-day.

The claim is made that Henderson is not in harmony with the Western Republicans on Cuban reciprocity and other tariff features.

Courtright is backed by the element of the party in the State known as "Insurgents," who captured the last State Convention and who gave Hull a hard fight for his home county independence.

The same element to-day brought out George L. Severa of Okmoula against the Lacey element, headed by Governor Cummins, and claims deliverer is with them.

**MEYERBURG FACES JURY  
ON THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY.**

Panel Is Quickly Chosen to Try the Case—Attorney Krum Outlines the Nature of the Testimony on Which the Defense Relies to Secure an Acquittal—Opposing Counsel Clash in Arguments.

**TRIAL EXPECTED TO CONSUME GREATER PART OF THE WEEK.**

The case of Emil A. Meyersburg, indicted for bribery in connection with the Suburban Railway franchise deal, the trial of which was begun yesterday in Judge Douglas's court, promises to develop all the skill, shrewdness and resources of the attorneys engaged on both sides. From the moment the selection of the jury began until court adjourned at 6 p. m. there was abundant evidence to show that the lawyers for the defendant are prepared to exhaust every legal resource to secure the acquittal of their client, and that the prosecuting officers will be compelled to fight every inch of ground to obtain a conviction. It is believed the case will occupy the attention of the court the greater part of the week.

Beyond the work of securing the jury, which occupied less time than had been anticipated, little progress was made yesterday. When court adjourned Philip Stock, one of the State's principal witnesses, was on the stand, but the defense objected to the first important question put to him, and, after lengthy argument by counsel, supported by numerous decisions bearing on the point at issue, the court announced that the objection would be taken under advisement and a decision rendered this morning. The jurors were allowed to go to their respective homes for the night, but it is probable that after to-day they will be kept in confinement until the case is disposed of.

When court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning there was only the usual crowd of spectators in the courtroom. There were very few politicians or officeholders present, and the members of the legal profession, outside of the Four Courts practitioners, were conspicuous by their absence, but later ex-Governor Charles F. Johnson, who represents Henry Meyersburg, also under indictment for bribery, and Judge Henry S. Priest were interested spectators throughout most of the proceedings.

**BOTH SIDES READY FOR TRIAL TO BEGIN.**  
The defendant, Meyersburg, was on hand early with his attorneys, Fred W. Lehmann, Morton Jourdan and Chester H. Krum. The State was represented by Circuit Attorney Folk and his assistants, C. Orrick Bishop and A. M. Mower.

Little time was lost in preliminaries, and when the case was called both sides announced ready, and the work of selecting the jury was begun. Twelve of the venire were called to the jury box first and examined. They were asked if they knew the defendant or any of the other men under indictment or any of the attorneys for the defense.

For the defense the jurors were asked concerning their acquaintance with Philip Stock, Charles H. Turner, or the counsel for the State.

Out of the first panel of twelve Henry Burg of No. 831 Cleveland avenue was challenged by the State because he is Meyersburg's next-door neighbor and knows him intimately.

Edwin O. Hunter of No. 454 Morgan street was challenged because he was prejudiced in favor of the defendant. Out of the next twelve John E. McKinney, president of the McKinney Bread Company, had declared a prejudice against the defendant and was challenged by the defense. Charles P. O'Fallon of No. 3631 Washington avenue was also challenged by the defense for a similar reason.

The jury which will try the case was chosen, as above.

When the jury was selected after the noon recess Circuit Attorney Folk read the indictment against the defendant and made a statement of the case, outlining the evidence in the possession of the State and announcing what the State expected to prove by its witnesses.

In substance, the contention of the State, which will attempt to confirm by the testimony of witnesses, is:

That Meyersburg, while a member of the City Council of 1900-1901, during the pendency of a bill granting to the Suburban Railway Company certain valuable franchises and privileges, entered into a corrupt agreement with Philip Stock, representative of the Suburban Railway Company, by which Meyersburg was to oppose the passage of the bill unless said Stock purchased from him certain shares of worthless stock for a consideration of \$5,000 in cash, and that, in consideration of the payment of this money, Meyersburg was to vote for the bill and

to use his influence with other members of the Council to secure the passage of the bill;

That Charles Kratz, also a member of the Council, was the go-between for Stock and Meyersburg in this agreement; that when the bill was being held up by the Railway Committee, of which Meyersburg was a member, Stock asked Kratz what was the matter with it, and Kratz told him Meyersburg was "sore" at the Suburban people because he had some stock of the St. Louis Electric Construction Company, which the latter had sold to Meyersburg; that Meyersburg was causing its depreciation, and declared it should be redeemed at par value if the Suburban people expected him to work for the bill.

That Stock told Kratz he would see Turner about the matter, and later told Kratz to see what Meyersburg wanted for the stock; that Meyersburg told Kratz the amount he expected, and on February 2, 1901, Stock and Kratz visited Meyersburg at his office and Stock gave Meyersburg a check for \$5,000 on the German Savings Institution, and received the shares of stock.

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